

ODD BOATS IN MANY LANDS

PECULIAR MEANS OF NAVIGATION THE WORLD OVER

BY J. B. GAIRING



THE NATIVE CANOE OF HAWAII

TO any observing tourist who might journey around the globe the various types of sea and river craft that he would see on such a trip are as distinctive as are the costumes of many of the countries he would travel through.

Few Americans there are who are not familiar with our present styles of water craft, such as the common rowboat and sailing yacht, but there are many who, if told that these boats set down on some foreign stream would excite considerable curiosity, would be greatly surprised. However, if they would stop to consider that these boats were evolved from the primitive crafts of our forefathers and that the various conditions in different lands would make these boats impracticable, the surprise would be somewhat tempered.

First, let us consider the gondola of Italy, renowned in song and story. The gondola has probably been drawn offener than any other boat on record. Crank and black and dismal, with

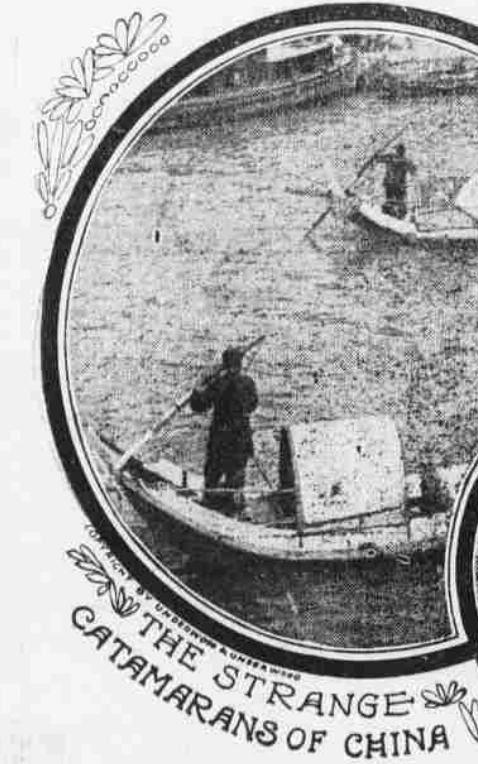


THE STRANGE ROWBOAT OF INDIA

is swung around, and what was the stern becomes the bow. Proas are from 40 to 65 feet long and six or seven feet wide, and are said to attain a speed of 20 miles an hour.

The junk is the distinctive type of Chinese marine architecture, a somewhat unprogressive science among the celestialists. Even before the Christian era, John Chinaman voyaged from port to port in vessels of this build and rig. The sails are made of matting and are reefed in much the same way as a Venetian blind is raised. The junk is built along the lines of an oriental slipper with the curved keel for the sole and the drop aft for the heel. The common river boat or sampan is on the even more familiar model of the inverted flat iron. The modern large junk is a good sea boat and will ride a severe typhoon in safety.

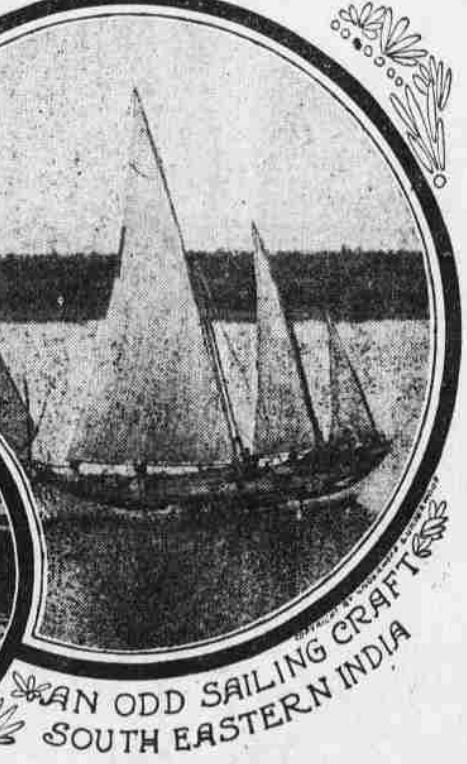
On the streams of India may be seen a type of rowboat which somewhat resembles our American craft. It is, however, of clumsy construction and the oars, which are lashed to



THE STRANGE CATAMARANS OF CHINA



THE ROMANTIC GONDOLA OF VENICE



AN ODD SAILING CRAFT SOUTH EASTERN INDIA

the bright steel beak on the lofty prow, this boat does not appeal so successfully to the nautical mind as it would seem to do to the artistic and poetical one. But on the miles of canals in the city of Venice this craft is peculiarly adaptable. The gondola was formerly the only means of getting about the city, but it is now being displaced in part by small launches. The ordinary gondola is 30 feet long and four or five feet wide, and is flat-bottomed so that the draft is light. The bottom rises slightly above the water at the ends, while at the bow and stern slender ornamental stem and stern pieces reach to about the height of a man's breast. There is a covered shelter for passengers in the middle of the boat which is easily removable. In accordance with mediaeval regulation gondolas are painted black. The gondolier stands erect with his face toward the bow and propels the boat with a forward stroke, making his way through the narrow and often crowded canals with amazing dexterity.

Throughout the islands of the Pacific the canoe is a common sight. Strictly speaking the canoe is a light boat designed to be propelled by a paddle held in the hands without any fixed support, although in some cases canoes may be seen that have an auxiliary sail to be used under favorable conditions.

The canoes most commonly seen in the waters of the Hawaiian Islands are built from a single tree trunk hollowed out with an outrigger as seen in the illustration. Wonderful sailors, too, are the natives who in them often undertake long sea voyages, far out of the sight of land, and passing from one island to another.

The canoes of Samoa are built of several pieces of wood of irregular shape fastened together and cemented with gum to prevent their leaking. The coasts of the mainland of Siam, Burmah and China also swarm with canoes.

While the catamaran is a type of water craft that may be seen in several countries, each type as a rule has its distinctive features. The catamaran is a favorite of the Chinese fisherman and the larger streams of that oriental country are well populated with these boats. They are constructed of two narrow canoes fastened together and propelled from the stern with a long, narrow oar. In its original form the catamaran consisted of three logs, the middle one being the longest, lashed together. It was used by the natives of the Coromandel coast, particularly Madras, and also in the West Indies and on the coast of South America.

The Fiji Islanders developed the catamaran idea in their war canoes, which consist of two parallel logs joined together with a platform on which a mast is placed. These boats are safe and also very swift.

The flying proa of the Ladrone Islanders is another type of the catamaran made with two hulls of unequal size. The larger hull, which carries the rigging, is perfectly flat on one side and rounded on the other. On this are placed bamboo poles projecting beyond the rounded side, and to their ends is fastened a boat-shaped log one-half or one-third the size of the larger hull. This prevents capsizing as effectually as the Fiji double canoe. Both ends of the proa are made alike, and the boat is sailed with either end first; but the outrigger is always to windward. Against a head of wind the proa is kept away till the stern approaches the wind, when the yard

wooden uprights fastened to the sides of the boat, overlap each other. The natives, however, are expert in the handling of the craft. In southeastern India, near the Strait Settlements, an odd sailing craft may be found. This vessel is rigged with four sails, the larger one set slightly to the front of the center, while two others of still smaller design are set one at the prow and the other midway between the two. The smallest of the sails is rigged at the stern and is intended to aid in steering the craft. On the rivers of England and Ireland may be seen several types of the wherry, which is very popular in these waters. Oars are used to aid the single sail in the smaller boats of this type but the Portsmouth wherry, used in the open sea, has a mainsail and rejoices in a topsail and a topsail.

The Turkish caique is a familiar object in the Sea of Marmora and among the islands of the Aegean. She is distinguished by her peculiar mainsail, which is a combination of a fore-and-aft sail and a square sail.

Pages of interesting reading might be written of the many peculiar boats which may be found the world over. While the essential principle of boat-building must necessarily be similar, various nations and tribes have developed the idea along different lines until to-day the various styles and types of water craft can be numbered by the hundreds.

WHY THE BOY WAS BAPTIZED

At a little luncheon given on the day before his departure for Europe to Joseph Cowen, the English Zionist, the subject of apostasy came up and one man, to illustrate its prevalence, related that only a few days ago the first child in the home of one of New York's wealthiest Jews had been baptized because "the parents hoped by that means to remove an obstacle in the way of the boy's progress." This recalled to another man at the table a story told at Basle by the late

Dr. Theodor Herzl. At a dinner party, so went the story, given by Mr. Stocken Bonds, a precocious child asked the father: "Do all people turn into Jews when they grow old?" "No, my boy," answered the father, who had renounced his faith and become a Christian before the little fellow was born; "no, my boy, why do you ask?" "Well, father, we children are all Christians, you and mother are Christians, but grandfather, who just came from Russia, he's an awful Jew."

ru, a stork with a preference for the desolate lagoons, where it may often be observed statuesque on one leg and wrapped in prospect. —Exchange.

Convenient Arrangement. Dorothy is five years old and longs supremely to join the gay democracy trooping by every morning to the public school on the next block. Incidentally, she keeps the family informed of school affairs after they have been refashioned in her infant mind. The other day she hurried her

mother to the window to observe a very elegant and severe-looking lady passing by.

"That's the very headiest lady at the school," explained the would-be scholar, importantly. "They send you to her when you're naughty, an' she opens the window an' sticks you half out, n' en she shuts it down on you while she spansks what hangs inside." —Lippincott's.

Italy a little before Hannibal's time, was able to send into the field nearly 1,000,000 men.

NO "GOOD TRUSTS"

SECRETARY TAFT'S ARGUMENT A PALPABLE FALLACY.

"Cost Reduction" Through Combination, If True, Has Proved of No Benefit to the American People—Whole Theory Wrong.

Secretary Taft seems to have got into trouble over his late remarks to the railroad conductors at Chicago. The Socialists quote what he said with satisfaction as admitting "the fact of the class struggle." The secretary declares he was misquoted, and that what he did say was this:

"That unless laborers united into organizations, the laborer would stand no chance in that inevitable controversy that we always hope will be peaceful, but that must exist—that inevitable controversy as to how labor and capital shall share the joint product of both."

The effort of Secretary Taft to allay the dislike of labor to him, on account of his former injunctions when judge, in the interest of employers, and against the strikers, will require more than such a small tub that he has thrown to the labor whale.

But whatever may come of the controversy between Mr. Taft and organized labor, there is another statement he is reported to have made in the same speech that no Democrat can indorse, because it does not agree with notorious facts. "Combinations of capital," said Mr. Taft, "within the bounds of the law are necessary for business expediency and for cost reduction." Mr. Taft evidently believes with President Roosevelt that there are "good trusts" which through monopoly can produce "cost reduction." It would be interesting to know how these eminent Republicans explain the fact that although the steel trust by combination virtually controls the steel production of the country and has undoubtedly reduced the cost of production, yet persists in maintaining the price of its products at the top notch. "Cost reduction" of trust products is but of little service to the American people if they do not participate in the reduction by buying cheaper goods.

There can be no trust or combination unless there is some kind of monopoly back of it. Therefore, there can be no combinations that are good for the people. Those trusts that are protected by the tariff would soon become comparatively "good" if the tariff that protects them was reduced to a revenue basis so that the competition they have smothered at home by combination would be revived by competition from abroad. If by combination under free competition the trusts, be it the steel trust or any other trust, can then by "cost reduction" sell their products cheaply to the American people, there would be some ground for saying such a competing trust is a good trust. But there never can be a good trust as long as it is so protected by the Republican policy of tariff protection that it can charge more for its products here than it sells such products for in foreign countries.

If the trusts have any bargain counter propositions to offer, they should be first offered to the American people.

"Brutal Finance."

In the face of a declining revenue the Republican majority in congress has dug into the great treasury surplus at a rate which will make the treasury \$125,000,000 worse off by June 30, 1905, than it would be if last year's conditions were duplicated this year.

And yet, with all this lavish outpouring from the treasury, it still holds more than \$300,000,000 for which there is no present use, the taking of which from the pockets of the people has needlessly helped to impoverish them.

As Ellis H. Roberts, former treasurer of the United States, has said, such brutal finance would not be tolerated in any other civilized country on earth. It would not be practiced in this country by any other organization than the Republican party.

Trusts in the Senate.

That eminent Republican, United States Senator Guggenheim of Colorado, although when elected to the senate he resigned as president or director of the smelting trust, is still evidently looking after the interests of the trust. On April 28, the Congressional Record discloses the fact that he submitted to the senate an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill proposing to appropriate \$75,000 for the transportation of silver dollars by registered mail or otherwise. As such an appropriation will allow the treasury to pay the freight by express or otherwise on silver dollars for such banks as can use silver, it should add to the demand, and thus help to create a demand for silver dollars, and thus put up the price of silver which the smelting trust controls.

Eating Up the Surplus.

High tariff rates are an uncertain way of raising revenue. In flush times imports of foreign goods increase and the revenue from customs expands into a surplus, thereby inclining to extravagant appropriations. Now business is depressed, by reason of the panic produced by mistaken Republican policies, a large deficit in the government revenues is assured, which will be nearly, if not quite \$70,000,000 for the fiscal year. Still extravagance holds high carnival, and congress appropriated more money than ever before, and the surplus that should be used to build the Panama canal and other public works needed will be exhausted. More and higher taxes, probably a return to the stamp taxes of the Spanish war, if the Republican extravagance is to continue, would seem to be the prospect.

The Democratic policy has ever been, while safeguarding most jealously the rights and interests of the people, to interfere no more than may be necessary with the affairs of individuals or corporations in the conduct of their business.

PUBLISHERS AND THE TARIFF.

Warranted Criticism of Attitude of Republican Newspapers.

A number of Republican newspapers in the United States, which have steadfastly maintained the principle of protection as adapted to the needs of our producers and repudiated the principle of free trade as inimical to those needs, have joined in demand, spirited and bordering on the hysterical, that the duty on wood pulp and print paper be abolished immediately, because they think such abolition would cheapen the product they consume. It is an attitude at once inconsistent, cowardly and insincere.

In the main the demand for free pulp and free paper is promoted by free traders. The publishers who are most active in the movement are either outspoken free trade Democrats who consistently profess the belief that protection is robbery, or else of that less honest and tolerable cult who mask their free trade under the specious guise of "tariff reform" and run their papers for free trade all the time except for the three months immediately preceding a presidential election, when they support the Republican platform and nominees. Of these two classes nothing else, perhaps, is to be expected than that they would embrace every opportunity to show that protection is a fraud and is to be supported in all cases where it does not touch the supporter's own pocket-book.

But it is the most palpable kind of folly and dishonesty to support a tariff for protection and then to advocate a suspension of its application to one's own business. If the tariff on pulp and paper adds to the cost of paper without a corresponding and justifiable benefit to domestic producers, then upon what ground can it be maintained that any other item in the tariff should be maintained for the benefit of the producer when it adds to the price paid by the consumer?—Indianapolis Star.

Prospects of Tariff Reform.

The Washington Herald has been studying recent Republican declarations for tariff reform, only to be discouraged, considering the last, the Pennsylvania utterance, which it thinks marks no advance whatever over McKinleyism or Dingelism at their worst. It says:

"There is observable, with the approach of the presidential campaign, a progressive degeneration of Republican tariff revision sentiment. Everybody now declares for revision, but not for the sort of revision that was originally demanded by the tariff reduction wing of the party. Each state platform gets farther and farther away from the tariff reform idea and bolder and bolder in advocacy of a bald and naked protectionism, until in the Pennsylvania document is promised the true and unadulterated gospel of standpointism. If the Pennsylvania delegation forces from the national convention the privilege of dictating the Republican tariff plank, what encouragement will that plank afford to the large number of independent Republicans who believe that the protective system contains some heavy wrongs that ought to be righted."

Effects of the Tariff.

The Albany Argus, urging the need of tariff reform, calls attention to the present status thus:

"It is a very old rule of supply and demand that when business is slack, and we are in a period of depression, the prices of commodities will drop automatically to a lower level. Thus, there is a certain law of compensation. But at the present time there is no drop in prices, but on the contrary the prices of food, clothing, building material, etc., are maintained on the same war basis which they reached in the highest period of the preceding flush times. This is due to the fact that the Republican party has enacted and kept unrevised on the statute books the tariff schedules and other special privilege and class legislation under which monopolies and combines and corners of all sorts have been created, superseding the natural laws, so that even a panic, widespread idleness and lack of employment, and a most serious abatement of business all over the country, have not changed the prices of trust products which the consumer must buy in order to live."

An Important Bill.

The senate almost unanimously passed the very important bill of Senator Overman, of North Carolina, designed to "curb the power of inferior federal court judges in issuing injunctions against state laws, by requiring that all applications for such injunctions shall be heard by at least three judges, two of whom must be above the grade of district judges." The bill, if it becomes a law, will restrain the power of the federal judiciary in taking cognizance of cases which would otherwise go to state courts. It aims to limit the issue of injunctions restraining the operation of state statutes and thereby make it harder for federal courts to assume jurisdiction in a given case.

Hiding Results of Trust's Robbery.

We have an advance announcement that Standard Oil's capitalization will soon be multiplied by five. This is not merely to make the oil stock's par value approximately equal to its market value. It is mainly to hide, as far as possible, the colossal earnings of the trust by reducing dividends to a nominal seven or eight per cent.

Is it much wonder that this and other trusts can afford to corrupt legislators, to control congressional committees, and to mock at the people's insistent demands for tariff revision?

Down with the Barriades.

Pull down the bars that prevent Americans from buying ships where they can buy them cheapest and register and sail them under the American flag. This done, there will be no lack of a merchant marine that can be utilized in event of war. Put none of the millions wrong from taxpayers into subsidies. Rig up the navigation laws and give Americans a chance. This is all that is needed to gain back the supremacy that we once had as the carriers of the world on the high seas.—Orange (Cal.) Plaindealer.



MISS SOPHIA KITTELESEN.

HEALTH VERY POOR—RESTORED BY PE-RU-NA.

Catarh Twenty-five Years—Had a Bad Cough.

Miss Sophia Kittlesen, Evanston, Illinois, U. S. A., writes: "I have been troubled with catarh for nearly twenty-five years and have tried many cures for it, but obtained very little help. 'Then my brother advised me to try Peruna, and I did. 'My health was very poor at the time I began taking Peruna. My throat was very sore and I had a bad cough. 'Peruna has cured me. The chronic catarh is gone and my health is very much improved. 'I recommend Peruna to all my friends who are troubled as I was. PERUNA TABLETS—Some people prefer tablets, rather than medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna tablets, which represent the medicinal ingredients of Peruna. Each tablet equals one average dose of Peruna."

Man-a-Lin the Ideal Laxative. Manufactured by Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Feeding the Stock.

The victim of the following story, told in Mrs. Henry W. Cole's "A Lady's Tour Around Monte Rosa," was possessed of a keen sense of humor. Otherwise his dignity might have been ruffled by the unconscious revelation which came to his ears.

"In the course of Mrs. Cole's travels she met Rev. Robert Montgomery, the poet, who told her an incident of his early career in the pulpit. When he was first admitted to holy orders he was appointed curate in a rural Scotch district, and lodged in the house of a small tenant farmer. 'Notwithstanding his office of clergyman, the family did not appear to hold their boarder in high veneration, for one day he heard the woman servant call out to her mistress: 'Missis, shall I feed the pigs first, or gie the mon his dinner?'—Youth's Companion.

State Pride.

There recently entered the offices of the civil service commission at Washington a dashing young dandy of perhaps 20 years of age, who announced to the official who received him that he desired to "get papers for an examination."

"From what state are you?" was the question put.

The negro drew himself up proudly. "I am from the first state of the union, sir," he replied.

"New York?"

"No, sir; Alabama."

"But," protested the official, with a smile, "Alabama is not the first state in the union."

"Alphabetically speaking, sir; alphabetically speaking," said the negro.

Preparation for Knowledge.

No man can learn what he has not preparation for learning, however near to his eyes is the subject. A chemist may tell his most precious secrets to a carpenter, and he shall be never the wiser—the secrets he would not utter to a chemist for an estate. God screens us evermore from premature ideas. Our eyes are hidden that we can not see things that stare us in the face until the hour arrives when the mind is ripened; then we behold them, and the time when we saw them not is like a dream.—Emerson.

Between Doctors.

"Was the operation successful, doctor?" "Entirely. I charged \$600 and his executor signed a check for it with out winking."—Kansas City Times.

DR. TALKS OF FOOD

Pres. of Board of Health.

"What shall I eat?" is the daily inquiry the physician is met with. I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment a large percentage of disease is caused by poorly selected and improperly prepared food. My personal experience with the fully-cooked food, known as Grape-Nuts, enables me to speak freely of its merits.

"From overwork, I suffered several years with malnutrition, palpitation of the heart and loss of sleep. Last summer I was led to experiment personally with the new food, which I used in conjunction with good rich cow's milk. In a short time after I commenced its use, the disagreeable symptoms disappeared, my heart's action became steady and normal, the functions of the stomach were properly carried out and I again slept as soundly and as well as in my youth.

"I look upon Grape-Nuts as a perfect food, and no one can gainsay but that it has a most prominent place in a rational, scientific system of feeding. Any one who uses this food will soon be convinced of the soundness of the principle upon which it is manufactured and may thereby know the facts as to its true worth." Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

ODD SOUTH AMERICAN ANIMALS

Ferocious Big Frogs—Huge Rats and a Toothless Curiosity.

Many curious animals haunt the marshy parts of South America north of the pampas. Frogs big and ferocious (the ceratophrys) given to making vicious springs when closely approached; the capybara, a cavy contented with the bulk of a sheep; the huge coypu rat and the swarthy pig-like tapir are frequently seen.

Along the forest margins troops of peccaries are often met with, occasionally the jaguar, sometimes the puma, likewise that toothless curiosity nosed and remarkably long tongued. Very plentiful too are those "little knights in scaly armor," the quaint, waddling armadillos; long toed jaguana pace about upon the floating leaves. A familiar object is the great jabiru, a stork with a preference for the desolate lagoons, where it may often be observed statuesque on one leg and wrapped in prospect. —Exchange.

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